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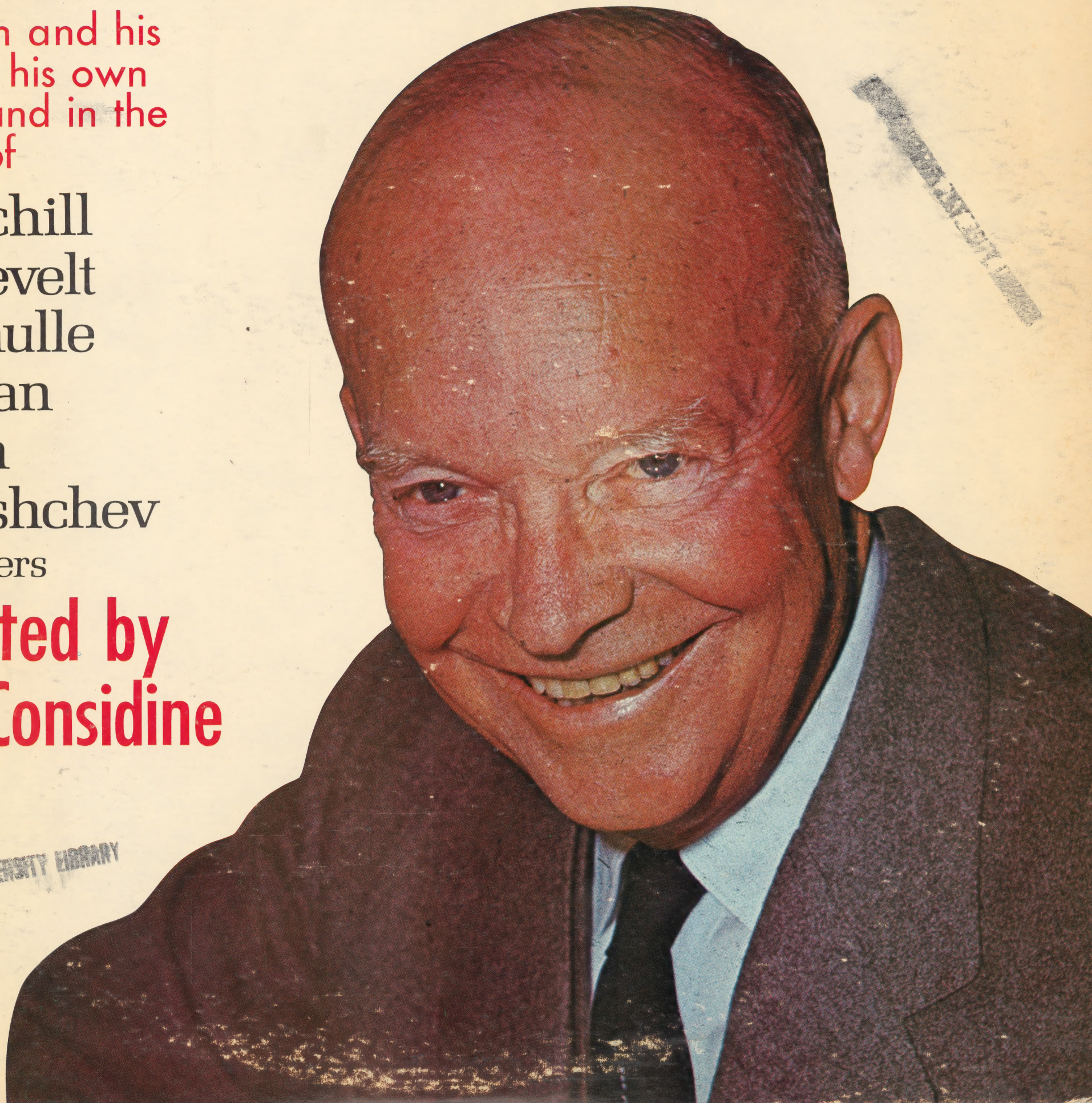
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# EISENHOWER

The man and his  
times in his own  
words and in the  
words of

Churchill  
Roosevelt  
De Gaulle  
Truman  
Nixon  
Khrushchev  
and others

narrated by  
**Bob Considine**



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33 1/3 RPM LONGPLAYING

DESIGN/WITTMAN

# EISENHOWER

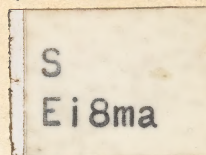
## Narrated by Bob Considine

Written and edited by Jim Wessel

Research by Allan Schneider



This portrait of Dwight D. Eisenhower, executed in 1955 by L. E. Schneider, hangs in Mamie Doud Eisenhower Hall, the principal academic building on the Eisenhower College campus and has been adopted by the college as a symbol.



### Side 1

D-Day. Message by General Eisenhower to Allied troops and to the people of Europe, June 6, 1944. Prayer by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Background to the invasion.

Victory in Europe. Announcements by President Harry S. Truman and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, May 8, 1945. End of the war in Japan.

The transition, 1945-1952. "There is no greater pacifist than the regular officer." "Mr. President, I don't know who will be your opponent for the Presidency, but it will not be I." Campaign against Senator Robert A. Taft for the Republican nomination. The nomination. The Republican Convention, July, 1952. General Eisenhower's Acceptance Speech.

The 1952 campaign. Adlai E. Stevenson. The "Checkers" speech of Richard M. Nixon. Eisenhower's response. "I shall go to Korea." Stevenson's Concession speech. "The little boy who stubbed his toe."

### Side 2

The Inauguration, January 20, 1953. The childhood of President Eisenhower. The state of the world in 1953. The Inaugural Address.

The first Eisenhower Administration. John Foster Dulles. The Rosenberg case. The case of J. Robert Oppenheimer. The era of Senator Joseph McCarthy.

Joseph Welch and the Army-McCarthy hearings: "Your forgiveness will have to come from someone other than me." The appointment of Earl Warren as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The first State of the Union message: "I propose to use whatever authority exists in the office of the President to end segregation..."

End of the war in Korea. Announcement by the President, July 26, 1953. Dulles warns Red China. The Quemoy-Matsu Declaration, January, 1955. Death of Stalin, March 3, 1953. Eisenhower's proposal at the United Nations for the establishment of an International Atomic Energy Agency. The Geneva Summit Meeting, July, 1955.

Middle East crisis, 1956. Background of the Aswan Dam project. British Prime Minister Anthony Eden, Secretary Dulles, President Eisenhower.

### Side 3

Insurrection in the Soviet Satellites. The Polish Uprising. The election of Gomulka. Hungarian Revolution. Prime Minister Imre Nagy speaking in English.

Eisenhower's heart attack, September 24th, 1955. The problem of succession and Presidential disability. The re-nomination. Second campaign. Stevenson and Eisenhower. Second Acceptance Speech.

The second inauguration, January 20, 1957. Inaugural Address. State of the Union message.

The Little Rock school crisis, September 1957. Presidential address: "Mob rule cannot be allowed to override the decisions of our courts." The National Guard called out. Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas.

The Lebanon crisis, 1958. United States Marines ordered into Beirut. Threats against Formosa. The death of Secretary Dulles. The resignation of Sherman Adams.

### Side 4

The Space Age. Vice-President Nixon's tour of South America. Overthrow of Batista. Premier Fidel Castro, speaking in English. Meeting of Khrushchev and Eisenhower, Summer, 1959. President Charles de Gaulle, "I myself feel personal joy to find once again the dear loyal companion by whose side I walked during a terrible period of history." Eisenhower's journey around the world.

Khrushchev's visit to the United States, Autumn, 1959. "Let us not try to bury one another. If you prefer to live under your system, God be with you." The spirit of Camp David. The U-2 Incident. The failure of the Paris Summit Meeting.

The final months of the Eisenhower Administration. Program to aid the newly emerging nations of Africa. UN General Assembly Meeting. Khrushchev pounding his shoe. Tribute to Eisenhower by President John F. Kennedy. President Eisenhower's Farewell Address. Eisenhower's final wish.

# IKE

by Bob Considine

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Few men in the annals of the nation were ever called upon to shoulder more difficult decisions than Dwight David Eisenhower. Fewer, if any, men experienced more often the lonely, troubled knowledge that a single mistake in judgment might cause untold human suffering.

The very decision to enter the military in the first place could not have been an easy one for the devoted son of pacifist parents. Nor

could have been the acceptance of an appointment to West Point after the galling disappointment of being turned down by the Naval Academy because he was a few months too old.

Surely, there were long periods between the great World Wars when, all about him, he saw comrades put aside their uniforms and embark upon lush careers in civilian life. Ike stayed in the Army,

Continued

The royalties from this album have been assigned to Eisenhower College, Seneca Falls, New York, with consent of General Eisenhower.

# IKE

Continued from back page

but not even the Army seemed to care. He remained in the grade of major for 17 years!

He was 51 years old and eligible for retirement after 26 years of service when he won his first minimal national attention. In the Louisiana War Games during the summer of 1941, Lt. Col. Eisenhower was credited with master-minding the "victory" of Gen. Krueger's Third Army over Gen. Drum's Second. Shortly before Pearl Harbor was attacked he was summoned by Chief of Staff George C. Marshall and abruptly ordered to draw up a battle plan for the Pacific. He returned with the plan in two hours.

It is not known how many other officers were thus tested by Gen. Marshall. What is known, of course, is that Lt. Col. Eisenhower vaulted to the exalted rank of Supreme Commander of all Allied forces in Europe in record-smashing time. He had met and conquered hosts of crises large and small, from Kasserine Pass to the difficult personal problem of having to rebuke publicly one of his most trusted friends, George Patton, after Patton had slapped a battle-shocked soldier.

The climax of this period of his life was the colossal decision he had to make regarding D-Day. The weather through much of May and early June, 1944 was as much his enemy as Adolf Hitler. On his back throughout that tense period lay the full weight of Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Churchill fancied himself an infallible military planner, indeed, was offended when Eisenhower would not look upon his advice as a command. Ike alone chose the day and hour of the still incredible charge against the beaches of Normandy.

A decision of an entirely different nature had to be made by Eisenhower at Potsdam in the wake of V-E Day. President Truman, on hand for the Summit Meeting, offered to bow out of the White House in 1948 and support Ike's nomination and election. Ike made his decision: no, thanks.

Five years later, in his role of 34th President of the United States, Eisenhower had to decide how to bring the Korean War to a close without loss of honor. That accomplished, he spread his Atoms-for-Peace Plan before a startled UN Assembly and boldly bared the deception of Russia's own peace cries. And at the Summit Meeting in Geneva, 1955, he rocked the participants with his audacious Open Skies inspection plan.

Ike had to make up his mind to run for a second term in face of a recent medical history that included a heart attack, slight stroke and difficult intestinal operation. He had to make the harrowing

decision to send troops to Lebanon in the face of the Kremlin's threat to go to war if he did. He had to quell the British-French-Israeli march on the Suez Canal in 1956 and thus appear to side with Nasser, a man for whom he had only contempt.

His three long world trips, made in the name of Peace-With-Justice and the sharing of the world's goods, were the most exhausting ever undertaken by a President. He had to go into an oxygen tent when he reached his quarters in New Delhi after a dust-laden parade from the airport witnessed by 2,000,000. He drove himself so hard that some of the men around him, half his age, collapsed with weariness. But he felt the trips had to be made while he still wore the mantle of the Presidency; thus the chances he took with his health and his life were of small moment.

He was deprived of visiting two countries whose peoples he especially wanted to address, Japan and the Soviet Union. Tokyo was in baleful ferment in the Summer of 1960, with riotous students protesting the government's pro-American policies. Premier Kishi and the U.S. Secret Service finally prevailed on the President to cancel his scheduled trip.

The invitation to visit Russia was withdrawn under humiliating circumstances. On May 1, 1960, the Russians shot down CIA pilot Francis Gary Powers as his U-2 spy plane soared high over Sverdlovsk. The Summit Meeting of Eisenhower, Khrushchev, de Gaulle and Macmillan, scheduled for Paris shortly thereafter, exploded at the first meeting of the heads of state at Elysée Palace. Khrushchev took Eisenhower brutally to task for the U-2 incident. Eisenhower could easily have denied personal responsibility. It is doubtful if he ever saw such a plane or knew very much about the details of an operation shrouded within the Central Intelligence Agency. Instead, he, the most admired world figure, took the blame and suffered the full blast of Khrushchev's volcanic temper.

Ike might well have captivated the Russian people with his friendly grin and the earnest appeals and overtures contained in the six major speeches he had prepared in advance of flying to Moscow. They would have been televised and radioed from Leningrad to Vladivostok, and conceivably would have altered or eliminated grave subsequent Soviet-American frictions, one of which in 1962 brought the world to the brink of thermonuclear war.

As for the 34th President, history might well say of him, as Herbert Hoover once did, "Dwight Eisenhower has a clearer intellectual honesty than any other President who ever lived."

Bob Considine

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# THROUGH THE YEARS WITH IKE

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Dwight D. Eisenhower through nearly eight decades of his life. Wide World Photos.

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EISENHOWER

The man and his times in his own words

and in the words of

Churchill • Roosevelt • de Gaulle

Truman • Nixon • Khrushchev

and others

Narrated by Bob Considine

TC 2037-A

Side 1

29:20

Covering some events which  
occurred during the years  
1944 - 1952

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STEREO

**EISENHOWER**

The man and his times in his own words  
and in the words of  
Churchill • Roosevelt • de Gaulle  
Truman • Nixon • Khrushchev  
and others  
Narrated by Bob Considine

TC 2037-B

Side 2

30:10

*NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY*

Covering some events which  
occurred during the years  
1953 - 1956

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**EISENHOWER**

The man and his times in his own words

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and others

Narrated by Bob Considine

TC 2037-C

Side 3

28:20

Covering some events which  
occurred during the years  
1955 - 1958

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TC 2037-D

Side 4

28:45

**NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY**

Covering some events which

occurred during the years

1958 - 1960

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